

CHAPTER III

Method of the Study

3.1. Research Approach

In this study, a case study approach was used since it investigated a phenomenon from some different sources needed to understand how things occur. According to Shuttleworth (2008), basically, a case study is a depth study of a particular situation rather than a statistical survey. It is a method to narrow down a very broad field of research into one easily researchable topic. It will not answer a question completely, but, it will give some indications and allow further explanation and hypothesis creation on a subject.

Shuttleworth (2008) suggests that the purpose of case study research design is for testing whether scientific theories and models actually work in the real world. Then, the advantage of the case study research design is that you can focus on specific and interesting cases. It can be an attempt to test a theory with a typical case or an interesting specific topic. The research should be done completely and carefully. Besides, it should show a great care and attention to detail; and systematic. The basic foundation of the case study is the subject and relevance. In the case study, the researcher is intentionally trying to isolate a small study group, one individual case or one particular population.

In the case study design, it is important to plan and design how the researcher is going to address the study and make sure that all collected data is relevant. Then, the most important part is making sure that the study is focused

and gives a lot of information. Moreover, it is also important to be passive in doing the research. The researcher is much more of an observer than an experimenter.

There are some techniques for organizing and conducting the case study research that are suggested by Robert E. Stake, Helen Simons, and Robert K. Yin. They are proposing six steps that should be used. They are determine and define the research questions; select the cases and determine data gathering and analysis techniques; prepare to collect the data; collect data in the field; evaluate and analyze the data; and prepare the report.

3.2. Participants and Setting.

a. Participants

The participants of the study were 3 students of Al-Irsyad Senior High School in Surabaya. They were 1 Javanese and 2 Arabs. Besides, they were also male teenagers aged 16 years old. They were close to each other. There were no problems or topics chosen by the participants or the writer since the aim of the study was basically to see how the interaction between the Javanese and the Arabs happens in informal setting.

Both participants had experienced the process of acculturation. The Javanese tried to come into the Arabs community and so did the Arabians. Therefore, the Javanese can understand and speak a little Arabic. At the same time, the Arabs can also understand and speak a little Javanese language. The mother language of the Arab is mix Arabic-Indonesian, and the second language

is mix Indonesian-Javanese. Then, the mother language of Javanese is mix Indonesian-Javanese language and the second language is Indonesian

The social structure of Arabian people is differentiated by three class; lower, middle, and upper class. These difference classes can also influence the way of speaking. They always speak with the common themes and overtones. They will express their feeling when they are happy, sad, or angry. Arabian people do not need much personal space when they are talking to another people, for example, they will stand close to you while they are doing conversation.

On the other hand, the Javanese people have many social organization structure varieties from relatively egalitarian villagers to the highly stratified society of the cities. These difference social organization structures can influence the styles of speaking based on status differentiate. The styles of speaking can be classified from informal style, polite style, and extremely polite style.

b. Setting

The writer recorded the interaction between Javanese and Arab in the cafe. In this place, it can be found some informal conversation between close friends that are Javanese and Arab. Therefore, the writer only analyzed the informal conversation that is recorded at the cafe on May 5th and 9th 2009. The lengths of the recordings are 4 minutes 14 seconds until 5 minutes.

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

First, the writer recorded the interaction of inter-ethnic between two Arabs and one Javanese boy in order to collect the data. Second. The writer asked the

permission of the respondents of the study to record their conversation for the study. To record the inter-ethnic interaction, the writer only used audio recording. Nevertheless, the participants were not informed when the actual taping was done. Therefore, they did not know that their conversation was being recorded. The purpose was to make the conversation as natural as possible. After the writer had recorded the conversation as the data, the writer transcribed the data. Then, the writer began to analyze and interpret the data transcription. Besides, the writer tries to find some written materials describing both of the ethnic members.

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer did some steps to analyze the data. The writer focused on the findings of conversation features, such as response, interruptions, and overlaps. Then, the writer analyzed the functions of these conversation features on the inter-ethnic conversation. Besides, the writer also tried to find the occurrence of domination on the interethnic conversation between the Arab-Indonesian and the Javanese. In this case, the writer use the written materials data to confirm the initial data to tie the evidence to the findings and to state relationships in answer the research question.